

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY.....JANUARY 4, 1847.

We are deeply pained to learn that the Hon. ALEXANDER BARROW, United States Senator from the State of Louisiana, was, at the last accounts, lying dangerously ill in the City of Baltimore. He went to the city, we understand, as the friend of Mr. Davis, acting in the affair between Mr. D. and Mr. BAYLY. A letter received in town to-day from a gentleman in Washington, brings us the melancholy intelligence that his physicians have despaired of his life.

LATER. SENATOR BARROW IS DEAD!—Senator B. died in Baltimore at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning last. Messrs. Crittenden and Arthur of the Senate, and Messrs. Gentry, Foote, Bell, Crozier, and Governor Vance, of the House, the warm and devotedly attached friends of Mr. Barrow, being advised of his approaching death, hastened to Baltimore. They arrived in time to have the sad consolation of seeing him alive, to receive his friendly recognition, and to be at his bedside when his eyes closed forever.

The New York papers say the signs of the times indicate a severe pressure for money, if the administration adheres to the Sub-Treasury law.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE N. Y. BANKS.—On the 25th day of December last, the Government had about funds enough in the City of New York, putting all the odds and ends together, to pay the January instalment of interest; but, lest something might happen by which the fund would be diminished, application was made to the Bank of America to pay the interest, which it is said the bank agreed to do. Thus is this bank-hating administration, again found in the embrace of the banks.

CORRECTION. In our report of the discussion of the joint resolution of Mr. WADE, instructing our representatives in Congress to procure an increase of pay to our brave soldiers in Mexico, Mr. GLENN is made to say "we have the same right to instruct our representatives in Congress, that our constituents have to instruct us." Mr. Glenn said "we have the same right to instruct our Senators in Congress," &c.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. A. WATERMAN, of the Methodist Church. On motion of Mr. RUSSELL, a seat in the Senate was allowed to WILL. R. HERVEY, as reporter for the Daily Commonwealth.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the following communication, viz:

JANUARY 2, 1847.

Hon. A. Dixon, &c.—Sir: I do hereby resign the office of Clerk of the Senate.

I tender to you, and the members of the Senate, my sincere thanks for your kindness towards me.

JAS. STONESTREET.

The Speaker made a few remarks complimentary to Mr. Stonestreet, expressing an acknowledgment of the faithful manner in which the arduous duties of the office had been discharged by Mr. S. for several years past, and the extreme regret felt at the loss of his valuable services, by every member of the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to the election of Principal Clerk, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Stonestreet.

Mr. PEYTON nominated THEODORE KOHLHASS. There being no other nomination, Mr. Kohlhaas was declared unanimously elected, and took the oath of office, administered by Judge Kinkaid.

Mr. PEYTON offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Senate acknowledge with pride, the long and faithful services of James Stonestreet, their late Clerk, and tender him a lively and lasting remembrance of the honesty, fidelity and propriety, with which these services have at all times been rendered by him; as also, their earnest hope, that his future life may command the high respect and entire confidence with which we are deeply impressed.

Mr. FOX offered the following joint resolution, which lies over one day:

Resolved by the General Assembly, &c., That they will, on Saturday the 9th inst., proceed by joint vote of both houses, to the election of a Senator to the Congress of the United States from this State, for six years from and after the 4th day of March.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate, the annual Reports of the First and Second Auditors, Treasurer, Board of Internal Improvement, and Visiting Committee of the Penitentiary.

The following petitions were presented, viz:

Mr. PEYTON presented the petitions of Jane P. Berryman and A. Foreman, Johnson Dehaven, Micajah Basham and Letitia Ann Casey.

Mr. JAMES—Petition of Martha S. and Reuben Poland.

Mr. BRISTOW—Petition of Catharine W. Hutchins.

Mr. HARDIN—Petition of Reuben Morrison.

Mr. HEADY—Petition of Adeline Barnes.

All of which were appropriately referred.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills:

Mr. BUTLER—A bill to incorporate the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company.—Referred to a select committee.

Mr. PEYTON—A bill to incorporate the Mount Alta Female Collegiate Institute.

Also—A bill to incorporate the Breckinridge College: referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARDIN—A bill for the benefit of James Miller: referred to select committee.

Mr. HAWKINS—A bill to simplify the authentication of foreign deeds and other instruments: referred to select committee.

Mr. EVANS—A bill to amend the law in relation to binding out poor children in this State: referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HENDERSON—A bill to amend the general law in relation to divorces: referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. RICE offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary prepare and report a bill, repealing all acts, or parts of acts, that give the General Court jurisdiction, either in law or chancery, to try and determine any controversy in relation to the title or possession of lands in this Commonwealth, except the land is situated in the county of Franklin.

Mr. TODD, from select committee, reported a bill to extend the terms of the Fayette Circuit Court,

which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. RICE, from select committee, reported a bill allowing the Judge of the 19th Judicial Circuit, six months additional time to remove into his district: passed.

Mr. WALL, announced the decease of Dr. A. H. INNIS, late Senator elect from the 29th district, and addressed the Senate in substance as follows, viz:

Mr. SPEAKER: If in order, I will avail myself of the present moment, to discharge the melancholy duty which has devolved on me, of announcing to the Senate, the death of one of its members elect, Dr. A. H. INNIS, of Harrison county, who, since his election in August, to a seat in this body, has departed this life.

It is not intended on this occasion, to pronounce any further eulogy upon the life and character of Dr. I., than simply to give a brief outline of his history; for in order to insure our highest esteem for his character, it was only necessary that we should know him.

Dr. Innis was a native of Franklin county, Ky., was educated in Transylvania, and graduated in the Medical Department of that institution. He soon after located in Harrison, and engaged in the practice of medicine in the village of Claysville. Although a young man, and a stranger, yet by his open, frank and manly course, and correct moral deportment, combined with his assiduity and skill in his profession, he very soon acquired an influence and popularity, to which few men of his age, and under similar circumstances, have attained. The best evidence, however, of his hold upon public confidence, and of his deserved popularity, arises from the fact, that at a period of high political excitement in the country, when both parties were casting about for their strongest men, Dr. Innis was selected in the old county of Harrison, as the most available candidate of the Whig party, and his after success proved the wisdom of the choice, for he was several times elected, notwithstanding the large majority of the opposite party in that county. Dr. Innis, after serving in the House of Representatives, much to his own credit, and to the satisfaction of his constituents, retired to private life, and the practice of his profession, and so continued until within the last year, when, in conformity to the wishes of his friends, he again entered upon the political arena, and although his health had become greatly impaired, so as to disqualify him in a great degree from performing the labors of the canvass, still, he proved successful and was elected.

An inscrutable Providence, however, has pleased to cut him off in the midst of his usefulness, and we must bow in submission. In the death of Dr. Innis, this body has lost an able, efficient and zealous member, the society to which he belonged, one of its chief ornaments, and his wife and orphan child have sustained a loss which I cannot command language to portray. I will, therefore, through respect to his memory, offer for the adoption of the Senate, the resolutions which I hold in my hand.

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow, of the death of Dr. A. H. INNIS, Senator elect from the counties of Harrison and Bracken.

Resolved, That in testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of 30 days.

Resolved, That the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. And the Senate accordingly adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER took the chair at ten o'clock A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. WATERMAN.

The SPEAKER announced that on Monday the standing committees of the House would be appointed.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the annual reports of the Treasurer, the First Auditor, the Second Auditor, and of the Penitentiary Committee.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Morton, Graves, Martin, Spalding, D. Irvine, Owens, Reed, Bush, Wright, Mitchell, Ireland, Hay and McHenry.

The reading of the above petitions, except the one presented by Mr. D. Irvine, was dispensed with, and they were all referred to appropriate committees.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. THOMPSON reported a bill to change the terms of the Jessamine county courts. Passed.

Mr. WORTHAM reported a bill to repeal the act, better to protect the rights of married women. The bill having been read, was committed to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GRAVES reported a bill for taking the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a Convention to revise the constitution.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the annual report of the Board of Internal Improvement.

A motion was made to suspend the rules, so as to dispense with the second reading of the Convention bill. Doubts being expressed by the Speaker, of the constitutionality of such a course; the constitution was read and explained upon this point by Messrs. Williams and Brown, and it being decided by the Speaker to be a proper motion, the second reading was dispensed with.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved a commitment of the bill to a committee of the Whole, and to make it the order for Monday next.

Mr. REED suggested that it be made the special order for Wednesday next. He thought that that day would afford ample time for discussion. After some discussion the bill was made the special order for Monday.

Mr. WALLER reported a bill for the removal of the seat of justice of Mason county, from Washington to Maysville. The bill being read and the question being on the second reading, the gentleman from Mason (Mr. Waller) explained to the House, the previous legislation which had been taken on this question, and the votes which had been taken in Mason county on the subject. He remarked that there was a majority of the people in favor of Maysville. While the population of that district of the county around Washington was decreasing, that about Maysville was increasing. It was the duty of the Legislature to respect the wishes of the people and to pass the bill.

A message was received from the SENATE, announcing that they had passed a bill to extend to the Judge of the nineteenth Judicial district further time to remove into his district.

The bill for the removal of the county seat of Mason county, was then ordered to a second reading, and committed to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. McHENRY, the rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up the bill just announced from the Senate. The bill was read, and passed.

Mr. ARMSTRONG reported a bill for the establishment of the town of Rollington, in Oldham county: passed.

Mr. D. IRVINE reported a bill to change the name of Stephen A. Rad to Stephen A. Carter.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS the preamble was stricken out; and then the bill passed.

Mr. ARMSTRONG reported a bill to amend the law regulating the descent of the property of women acquired during coverture: committed to the judiciary committee.

Mr. WHITE reported a bill regulating the weighing of salt shipped from the Goose Creek salt works: referred to the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

Mr. D. IRVINE reported a bill to amend the law

in relation to trustees of towns in this Commonwealth: committed to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. WALLER moved that Messrs. L. Collins, R. J. Baldwin, ——— Brown, and ——— Akin, reporters, be assigned seats in this house for the purpose of reporting its proceedings for their respective papers—carried.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills:

To Mr. HENDERSON—a bill to repeal the act amending the revenue laws: referred to a select committee.

To Mr. MUNFORD—a bill to change the name of Polly Ann McDaniel; referred to a select committee.

To Mr. YOUNG—a bill to transcribe the records of Barren county: referred to a select committee.

To Mr. SMITH—a bill to amend the taxation laws: referred.

To Mr. FLETCHER—a bill to incorporate the town of Shropshire: referred.

To Mr. CROCKETT—a bill to amend the act concerning wills, and the administration of estates: referred.

To Mr. McARTHUR—a bill to amend the charter of Newport: referred.

To Mr. TANDY—a bill granting free passage over dam number one on Kentucky river in high water: referred.

To Mr. HAGGARD—a bill to protect the interests of wool growers in this Commonwealth: referred.

On motion, the rules were suspended to enable the gentleman from Cumberland to report a bill.

Mr. HAGGARD reported a bill to change the time of holding the terms of the county court in Johnson county: read and passed.

Leave was granted to Mr. COLEMAN to bring in a bill to change the names of William Coffield and Richard Waller: referred.

To Mr. DEVEREUX—a bill for the benefit of Benjamin Paine: referred.

To Mr. RIDDLE—a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Estill county: referred.

To Mr. REED—a bill to amend the charter of Frankfort: referred.

To Mr. BOARD—a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace: referred.

To Mr. IRELAND—a bill for the benefit of Andrew S. Linn: referred.

To Mr. TOWLES—a bill to allow an additional Justice to Green county: referred.

To Mr. MAYHALI—a bill to amend the execution law, respecting landlord and tenant: referred.

Also—a bill to amend the law of weights: referred.

Also—a bill for the benefit of pensioners: referred.

To Mr. MARSHALL—a bill for the reduction of tolls on Kentucky river: referred.

To Mr. DURBIN—a bill to amend the execution laws: referred.

Also—a bill to publish the laws of this State, hereafter passed for the sake of distribution: referred.

To Mr. HOBBS—a bill for the benefit of the estate of John B. Lott, a lunatic: referred.

To Mr. STEVENSON—Leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Licking Valley and Lexington Railroad: referred.

To W. S. BOTTS—Leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Mrs. Nancy Cox: referred.

To Mr. STEVENSON—a bill to amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth: referred.

Also—a bill to amend the road laws of Kenton county: referred.

Also—a bill to amend the charter of a Turnpike company: referred.

To Mr. PEARL—a bill to amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth: referred.

To Mr. PROCTOR—a bill to amend the law authorizing the County Court of Lewis county to appropriate certain moneys: referred.

Also—a bill to amend the road law of Lewis county: referred.

Also—a bill allowing additional Justices of the Peace, under certain conditions, in Lewis county: referred.

To Mr. RHEA—a bill to increase the liabilities of Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs: referred.

To Mr. BOYD—a bill for the benefit of Richard Lewis: referred.

To Mr. HAY—a bill respecting a Lock at Dam No. 3, Green river: referred.

To Mr. D. IRVINE—a bill to amend the law in relation to administrators, curators and guardians: referred.

Also—a bill to amend the law respecting tolls on the Kentucky river: referred.

To Mr. JORDAN—a bill to change the time of holding the Mercer County Court: referred.

To Mr. GRAVES—a bill to amend the law respecting the weighing of salt: referred.

To Mr. WALLER—a bill for the benefit of Francis Galt: referred.

To Mr. ALNUT—a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Owen county, and others: referred.

To Mr. WHEELER—a bill to run and mark the line between Pendleton and Campbell counties: referred.

To Mr. OWENS—a bill to allow John W. Page to sell certain property in Russell county: referred.

To Mr. DICKERSON—a bill to change the time of holding the Circuit Court of Scott and Harrison counties: referred.

Also—a bill to amend the act for the benefit of Harrison Rankins and wife: referred.

To Mr. GLENN—a bill to declare Whipperwill a navigable stream: referred.

The same gentleman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be requested to inquire in the expediency of a law to prohibit persons from confessing judgment, except in term time: adopted.

Mr. STEELE obtained leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Oscar Pepper: referred.

To Mr. WILLIAMS—a bill to repeal the act granting pay for slaves executed: referred.

Also—a bill for the benefit of James Coyle: referred.

To Mr. FOLEY—a bill to change the names of Jacob and Plumet McClung: referred.

Also—a bill to change an election precinct: referred.

Orders of the Day.

It was moved to amend the resolution providing for the visitation of Transylvania University and the Lunatic Asylum, by inserting the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Danville.

Mr. McHENRY thought it entirely unnecessary to send a committee to Danville. The amendment was rejected.

The question was then upon the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that such a visitation as that proposed resulted in nothing. He had some experience in the business, having been appointed on a committee to visit the University. The officers can make their reports, and communicate all desired information. It is a mere expense and results in no good. He paid a compliment to the people of Lexington for their treatment of the members of the committee, but not beneficial to the State.

Mr. GLENN had also served on such a committee. But his committee had examined into the condition of the institutions, and discharged their duty as representatives of Kentucky. It would be of great service to the State to have an examination of

the Lunatic Asylum. They desired such an institution in the Green river country, and a report would be very useful.

Mr. WORTHAM wished such committee to be appointed, but would prefer that they should be appointed by ballot. He therefore moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. WALLER had visited the Lunatic Asylum on his way here. It was now commencing operations on an enlarged scale, having erected a new building and made accommodations for more inmates, but the enlarged quarters were now occupied. No gentleman could visit the institution without being benefited by the visit, and considering the fostering care of this body it should be visited by its committee.

The effect of the visit of the committee of the last session was to procure an appropriation of \$5,000, and a committee now might be productive of like beneficial results.

The SPEAKER remarked that there were some things which the officers could not report upon paper; it was necessary that a committee repair to the place to get accurate information. He urged several considerations in favor of the appointment of a committee.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Wortham, and it was adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved an amendment, that the members of the committee be allowed no extra compensation. The amendment was opposed by Mr. EVANS. The amendment was rejected. The question on the adoption of the resolution being taken, it was carried.

The joint resolution upon the adjournment was next taken up.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to strike out the words 23d inst., and insert on Monday next.—Lost.

On motion, the resolution was laid on the table.

The House adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. ARCHER presented the memorial of W. M. Blackford, late Charge d'Affaires of the U. S. at Bogota, asking the allowance of certain charges in his accounts; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. JOHNSON of La. presented the memorial of between 200 and 300 citizens engaged in Sugar planting in Louisiana, complaining of the tariff law of 1846, reducing the duties on Sugar and Molasses, and asking that the duties levied under the tariff of 1842 be restored. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. JARNAGIN submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of all instructions given by the War Department or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Cherokee Commissioners, for their guidance in the discharge of their duties.

The bill to purchase the papers of the late Alexander Hamilton, was passed by a vote of 26 to 12.

After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HARALSON of Ga. asked leave to offer the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to refund to the several States the expenses incurred by them in subsisting volunteers after the Proclamation of May last, calling for Volunteers, and previous to the time in which the Volunteers were mustered into service.

The Resolution was a Joint one, and as such was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BAGBY of Ala. offered a Resolution to close the debate upon the Resolutions referring the President's Message at 2 o'clock. The House twice divided and no quorum was present.

A call of the House was moved and refused, yeas 47, nays 98.

[The Committee on enrolled bills reported the bill for the admission of Iowa, which was sent to the Senate and signed by the presiding officer.]

Mr. HOUSTON modified his Resolution so as to close the debate at 3 o'clock to-day.

Mr. SCHENCK demanded the yeas and nays upon the passage of the Resolution, and the vote was: Yeas 92, nays 77.

The House then went into committee of the Whole.

Mr. SAWYER of Ohio addressed the Committee in an ultra speech, beginning with a defence of the war and the charge that the Whigs, as a party, were opposed to its prosecution; and then launching out in charging the Whigs with being "Federalists," and like the "Federalists" of 1812, standing out in opposition to the War and the Country. Then, too, they used the precise language of the Tories of 1776, and must have borrowed it from them.

The worst sentiments of old Tories and Federalists were referred to, to show this odious likeness, and in this style Mr. S. went on for his hour.

Mr. GIDDINGS of Ohio had some little sparring with Mr. Sawyer in behalf of Mr. Root, who, though absent was assailed.

Mr. E. D. BAKER of Illinois, the Colonel of the Illinois Volunteers, next addressed the Committee, thanking the House at the first for the floor and the Chairman of the Committee for awarding it to him. He did not design to take any part in the controversy which had been going on between members of different political parties.

Coming then to the important subject, he said that the Army in Mexico needed more men and more money, and they needed both now, immediately—at once. The army was deficient in the necessary numerical force. The country they had captured covered an immense tract, and it would require large forces of men to garrison Monterey, Saltillo, Camargo, Matamoros, and other points of country which had been secured.

According to Mr. Baker, there were but 11,000 men belonging to our forces in Mexico—available men, after the places taken had been garrisoned. Mexico was better prepared to make a war now than she was when the war commenced. The Mexicans did not yet believe that we could conquer them, and during the existence of the war they had become more nationalized than they had been, and many of the Mexicans had made heroic sacrifices to save themselves and their country.

We had really done little or nothing to conquer a peace. The President had recently called out nine or ten new regiments, but they were very far from being upon the ground. At most they were but about seven thousand men. Mexico had 25,000 men, and some of them her bravest people.

Six months ago we sent into the field 26 regiments. They went into the service with high hopes and eager expectations, but alas, how many of them slept upon the banks of the Rio Grande. About 2000 men of the best blood of the nation, who had never seen the enemy, found a grave upon the Rio Grande. The country has proved most sickly, and the army had suffered most severely.

Even the young men of the service had been among the greatest sufferers. In some regiments one-seventh and one-eighth had died from the exposure to the climate, the want of water, and the change of food! What those men had done they did for fame, glory, love of country. It was cold blooded cruelty to desire that these men should be called to endure another campaign, when by a prompt and energetic war we could procure a peace before another campaign.

He spoke not now as a volunteer officer, but as a Representative of the People. We were to have peace some time. Let it come as soon as we could secure it. It must come at some time. If it was not meant to prosecute the war further, it was better to withdraw the troops now. But he supposed there was to be no retreat, and God forbid there should be any. He stood not here to ask how money could be procured or how more men could be provided.

He was sure, however, that we had both the means and the energy to prosecute the war. The sentiment of the American people and the sentiment of the Army was for a short, sudden war. The soldiers panted for battle, and they needed only succor and encouragement from home to give efficiency to their arms. He was sure that more volunteers could be procured, and he knew that more were ready to join the army from his own State.

Mr. Baker continued: What was to be done, ought to be done at once. If the volunteers were to be paid more than \$7 a month, they ought to receive it now, and it was better to pay them in money than in lands. He had seen volunteers, poor, emaciated and suffering severely for the comforts of life.

He had known ten cents a pound to be paid for bread, twenty cents for poor sugar, and fifty cents a pound for cheese. It was a long time, too, before the Volunteers had received their pay—six months before the Illinois Volunteers received theirs. He cared not whether this war cost \$20,000,000 or \$100,000,000. Let the members of this House then be implored to do something and to act promptly.

He did not address his remarks to one party more than another. He knew the Whigs too well to address them upon a question of patriotism. Theirs had been tried and proved. But whether Whigs or Democrats, Bank men or no Bank men, distribution men or anti-distribution men, Sub-Treasury men or anti-Sub-Treasury men, 49 men or 54—(here there was a pause and loud laughter.)

Mr. Baker continued, "Oh breathe not its name. Let it sleep in its shame."

(Renewed laughter.)

Returning to the party aspect of the question, Mr. Baker went on to show that the Whigs had fought as gallantly and with as great a numerical force as the Democrats. There were three Whig Senators who had sent their sons to fight, and if there was any political contest in the Army it was as to who should serve the Country best.

Mr. Baker said that at the proper time he should ask leave himself or by others to offer a resolution to supply the volunteers with clothing and deduct the amount from their pay. Such a resolution had been drawn up at his request by the Secretary of War, and it was read by Mr. Baker, who further said, that he believed that peace would be made, could easily be made, and within four months from this time, if the country desired it and within the city of Mexico itself.

delay his opponent in reaching a settlement with him. If a court sat every day in the year, it would be all the same to him. He who intends to shuffle and evade, desires delay—asks the terms of court to be as far apart as possible—will avail himself of all delays—the results are in hundreds and thousands of instances. The man who is prompt to pay, or tenacious of credit, is compelled to preserve his character, to sacrifice his claims against his shuffling debtor, or by letting him have his own paper—by taking trade when the contract was money, or by going in to the arms of usurers and money shavers. The first principle of morals in contract, is violated in such a system. If it is right to promise, it is doubly so to perform. If you want a moral, business community, don't encourage them to seek credit, or allow indulgence when it is given. The law made to relieve the debtor often, too often, proves the ruin of the creditor. It compels him to resort to the same evasions and delays; his debtors take or drive him to sacrifice and ruin. Contrast the two principles which the laws tolerate and sanction.—The merchant gives out his bills of exchange and negotiable paper for his goods, and unless he pays them promptly at maturity, his credit is gone, and his business broken up. For the moral society in which he abides says when he is *protested* he no longer deserves credit, and the laws say the same when he is dealing with banks. This same merchant may have twice the amount he owes, due from his customers, and the same society and laws that condemn and destroy him, sanction, tolerate—nay, provide his debtors the way and means of keeping him from his own. They furnish the means to ruin him, and condemn him because he is ruined. It is the facility offered by the law to procrastinate the payment of debts, and put off the performance of contracts that produces a feeling of immorality in dealing and trade, and tempts hundreds to ask credit in speculations, which prove their ruin and the ruin of those who trust them. Give us a court every day, we would say, if it were practicable to have it, and let judgment and executions follow so quickly, that men who get tired of work and the slow plan of making fortunes may have these terms before them to keep them from seeking credit, and hoping by bold daring speculation, to accomplish what a life of industry alone should do. If men knew there was no chance of putting off the payment of debts, or performance of contracts, how many hundreds would be deterred from acts which ruin themselves and their fellows.

But the question of saving to the State—no abatement is made by officers whether we have two or three terms of court. The State then saves nothing from them. The only additional expense is that of the jailer in keeping the Court House open, and the attendance of jurors. Experience has shown that nothing is saved in this way. For where we have three terms, the business is done in the circuits more promptly, at less expense to litigants, and generally in less time, than the law allows for the term. If we take a court authorized to sit three times in the year, two weeks at a term, generally the business is done in one week, making three weeks in the year. If we have two terms of two weeks each, the whole time is occupied—nothing like the amount of business done, and the expense of jurors, &c., is increased one fourth to the State. Such will be found to be the truth if examined into by Legislators. The reasons are obvious to the experienced. If trial quickly follows suit, parties on both sides, witnesses and counsel, all attend promptly and take about half the time to examine, hear, and try the case, they will, where six months or a year elapses before the trial comes on. The certainty of right being done is decreased the longer the day of hearing is put off. God knows he whose cause depends on man's failing memory, depends on a frail thing, and when the business of life, cares and perplexities come in to operate upon his recollection, how doubly uncertain is the fate of any cause. The very fact that men's rights are thus put in jeopardy, should outweigh expense, were it even increased four fold upon the State. The speedy administration of law is the only guarantee that justice will be administered.

L. T.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

DEATH OF GENERAL HAMER!!—We regret to learn that BRIGADIER GENERAL HAMER has fallen a victim to disease in the Mexican War. He died of inflammation of the bowels, after only two days' illness! His death is a loss to the country, and he will be regretted by all parties. We have heard it said, by persons from the Army, that he was the best of the citizen Generals appointed by the President. This he became too, without any prior military experience.

Mr. HAMER was bred to the Bar, and practiced the profession in Brown county. With it he mingled, however, an active part in politics. He commenced as a political friend to General Jackson, and adhered to the fortunes of his party. He was probably its ablest man in Ohio. It is nearly twenty years since he entered Congress, where he served several sessions with much ability. When the call was made on Ohio for Volunteers, he marched with alacrity under the Constitutional orders of the President, and has on that new field of American enterprise been remarkably distinguished. The unhappy fortune of the Mexican War has made him one of its victims, and left only his name to be admired or regretted.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Thos. G. Harrison, a wealthy and respectable man in Fauquier Co., Va., blew his own brains out on the evening of the 16th inst., with a shot gun; the lead entering his forehead near the eye. He was supposed to be under a religious excitement some time before his death. Aged about 55 years.

NOTICE—WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.—The Postmaster General has issued a circular to deputy postmasters, directing them to remove the wrappers from all transient newspapers, printed circulars, prices current, pamphlets and magazines received at their respective offices, and if found to contain any manuscript or memorandum of any kind, either written or stamped, or any marks or signs, except the name and address of the person to whom it is directed, shall be charged with letter postage, by weight; and, if the person to whom it is directed shall refuse to pay such postage, the postmaster is to send it to the office from whence it came and have the offender prosecuted for the penalty of five dollars. The name of the sender, written or stamped on the wrapper of a newspaper, subjects him to the same penalty.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

BY STEAMER TO HAVANA.

The packet ship Norma, Capt. Ellis, arrived at N. York on Wednesday, with Mexican dates several days later than heretofore received, viz: Vera Cruz, Dec. 2; Mexico, Nov. 27.

The following is furnished by the New York Sun: The war engrosses public attention, and in recording the efforts making to strengthen Santa Anna's army, the editors and newspaper correspondents generally agree that the *last struggle* is to be made at San Luis Potosi. No effort is apparent to prepare the public mind for negotiations, except such as casual allusions to the approaching session of Congress, and the deliberations of that body upon the melancholy condition of the Republic. The new government works satisfactorily. Arrangements for restoring the State Governments to their former positions under the Constitution of 1824, have been completed in all the late Departments, with great satisfaction to the people.

The Legislature of Yucatan, hitherto the last to hold out against revolutions, met and promptly ratified the re-annexation, and the restoration of the Constitution of 1824. Next in importance to the meeting of Congress, was the election of President. Santa Anna positively declines the office, although some of the States have petitioned Government in favor of giving him dictatorial powers. All he asks, or professes to ask, is the title "*benefactor of his country*."

The Church has been pressed into the service of the country, government having exacted contributions upon the property of "the secular and regular clergy of both sexes," to the amount of two millions of dollars, for which drafts have been issued as follows: On the Archbishop \$1,000,000; on the Bishop of Puebla \$400,000; on the Bishop of Guadalajara \$200,000; on the Bishop of Michoacan \$170,000; on the Bishop of Oajaca \$100,000; on the Bishop of Durango \$80,000. Popular opinion was in favor of this exaction, as the Church had recently shown itself too officious in the cause of the monarchists.

Accounts from San Luis, praise the discipline and valor of the army. There were twenty-five thousand men, with fifty-two pieces of artillery. Five thousand additional troops were expected daily.—The magazines of powder and the stores of ball and other missiles are said to exceed belief. Every piece of iron that can be found is converted into pikes or other deadly weapons. In one store house alone, there are two hundred mechanics working day and night, mounting guns and manufacturing munitions of war. There are five hundred more at work in the fortifications, which are being strengthened in every possible manner. One thousand women, filled with enthusiasm in the national cause, had come down to the camp from San Diego and Tlascala, to aid in making articles for the soldiers.

Santa Anna had a grand review of the whole army on the 13th November. It is described as a magnificent pageant. So overpowered was he by the boundless enthusiasm which greeted him as he passed along the lines, that his feelings overcame him, and the tears rolled down his swarthy cheeks, amid the prolonged huzzas of the various regiments, and cries of "Victory or Death!" "God and Liberty!" "Long live Santa Anna!" "We will beat the Yankees this time!" &c. &c.

Provisions were pouring into the camp in immense quantities. Language is said to fail in attempting a description of the formidable preparations making at San Luis. There, was to be the last great struggle. There, say the newspapers, will the fate of Mexico be decided, and farther resistance, it is said, will be useless. Fears are entertained, however, that even there the fortunes of war would be against them, and accordingly we find preparations going on to defend the road to the capital. Forts were being erected at various points, and the passes were being strengthened; but these works do not seem to progress very rapidly.

MEXICO.—The editors of the *New Orleans Picayune* have received files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 17th of November, from which we extract the following interesting correspondence:

On the 10th of November, General Santa Anna transmitted to the Secretary of War, from San Luis Potosi, his correspondence with Gen. Taylor, relating to the termination of the armistice. The first letter is from the Governor of Coahuila, covering Gen. Taylor's letter, forwarded by the hands of Maj. Graham. We should not do such injustice to Gen. Taylor's letter as to translate it from the Spanish, into which we find it rendered, were it not necessary to render intelligible and more pointed the reply of Santa Anna:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Monterey, Nov. 5, 1846.

Sir—In the Convention agreed upon on the 24th of September, it was conceded that the American forces should not pass a stipulated line before the expiration of eight weeks, or until they should receive orders or instructions from their Government. In conformity therewith I have the honor of apprising you that my Government has directed me to terminate the suspension of hostilities, and accordingly I consider myself at liberty to pass the designated line after the 13th inst., by which date I presume this communication will have reached your hands at San Luis Potosi.

I have been informed that several Americans, who were taken prisoners at China and other points, are now at San Luis, detained as such. I trust you will deem it an act of justice to release these men and allow them to join the forces under my command.

When the Convention was entered into, to which I have referred, I entertained the hope that the terms in which it was conceived would open the way for the two Republics to agree upon an honorable peace; and, acting upon this conviction, I at once released the prisoners of war who were in my power, among whom were three officers. At that time I did not know that there were any American prisoners who had been sent into the interior. I trust that my conduct will be deemed a sufficient ground to justify you in yielding to this request and to the dictates of humanity towards the American prisoners, who, I am told, are at San Luis.

In case Maj. Graham, the bearer of this communication, reaches your head-quarters, I take the liberty to commend him to your courtesy, and I shall be pleased to receive by him, your reply to this communication, whatever it may be. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General of the Army of the U. States.

To Gen. D. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, Commander-in-Chief.

LIBERATING REPUBLICAN ARMY,
San Luis Potosi, Nov. 10, 1846.

Senior General.—At 10 this morning, by an official communication of the Governor of Coahuila of the 8th inst., I received your letter of the 5th, apprising me of your intention, by order of your Government, of breaking the Convention agreed upon at Monterey, on the 24th of September last, and passing on the 13th of the present month the line therein designated, by which I should receive your communication.

Believing that the terms stipulated in said Convention should be religiously observed by both parties,

I had taken no step which should tend to vacate it; but in view of the obligation you deem imposed upon you by the orders of your Government, I confine myself by replying, that you can, when it pleases you, commence hostilities, to which I shall correspond accordingly.

In regard to the American prisoners, let me say that there are only seven of them at this post, a list of whom is annexed; and, relying upon your representation in regard to the release of several Mexicans, I have determined to respond to your generosity by doing the same to the several referred to, whom the Commissary of this Army will supply with \$70 for their sustenance upon the road.

You remark that when the convention was entered into at Monterey, you entertained the hope that the terms in which it was conceived would open the way for the two Republics to agree upon an honorable peace. Laying out of the question whether that convention was the result of necessity or of the noble views now disclosed by you, I content myself with saying, that from the spirit and decision manifested by all Mexicans, you should banish all idea of peace while a single North American *in arms* treads upon the territory of this Republic, and there remains in front of its ports the squadrons which make war upon them. Nevertheless the extraordinary Congress will assemble in the capital towards the end of the present year, and this august body will determine what it shall judge most suitable for the honor and interests of the nation.

Maj. Graham has not arrived at my quarters. Had he done so, he would have been received in the manner due to his rank and employment, and in conformity with the wishes expressed to me in his behalf by you.

I have the honor of offering you, the assurances of my distinguished consideration. God and liberty. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

SENIOR MAJOR-GENERAL TAYLOR, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States of the North.

The following is a list of the prisoners whom Sergeant Mariano Hernandez conducted to San Luis Potosi, and who have been set at liberty by Gen. Santa Anna:

Charles W. Tutts, John Harrisman, Edward F. Fechy, Henry P. Lyon, James Q. Reed, Elisha Pruett, Thomas Gillespie.

It is probable that there may be some slight inaccuracy in the above names. Two of the men thus saved were Texans, who it was supposed at Monterey, among their comrades, were dead.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

THE BOUNDARY.—There seems to be a good deal of difficulty in arriving at the true meaning of the administration and its friends as to the western boundary of Texas—and to determine whether they intend to claim the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source, or only so much as may suit their purposes and present situation. Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee—who, we are inclined to believe, is destined to be the leader of his party in the House of Representatives—gave it as his opinion, in a speech made on the 10th instant, that "the President, when claiming to the Rio Grande, did not refer to the territory from the mouth, but to the source."

Following the principal branch to its source," but that he might have been alluding "to the smaller branch." To an inquiry from Mr. Schenck, Mr. Stanton made this reply: "I answer the gentleman by stating that I never believed Santa Fe to be within the territory of Texas, although I believe that the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande with an unsettled boundary as the river advanced. I believe that that has belonged to Texas ever since the battle of San Jacinto. That is my answer."

And a most obscure and unsatisfactory "answer" it is. What does Mr. Stanton mean by "the smaller branch" of the Rio Grande? Mr. Benton characterized this stream, in his celebrated speech on the annexation treaty, as "a grand and solitary river, almost without affluent or tributaries"—"having its source in the region of eternal snow and its outlet in the clime of eternal flowers. This description is almost literally correct. No large river on the American continent, we believe, has so few "branches" or tributaries as the Rio Grande—a fact which will be apparent from the slightest examination of the Map. The only one of any importance is the *Puerco*, and this is probably the stream intended by Mr. Stanton—if he had any definite object—when he spoke of "the smaller branch." But as this river has its own name, it could have been easily designated by the Texas Congress, when defining the boundaries of their Republic, or by Mr. Polk, when endeavoring to justify the movement of the American troops to the Rio Grande.

Mr. Stanton says that he has never believed Santa Fe to be within the territory of Texas. How can he reconcile this opinion, as Mr. Schenck pertinently asked him, with that portion of the message of his leader, referring to an act of the Texas Congress, in which it is declared that the Rio Grande is a boundary of that republic from its mouth to its source, and upon which Mr. Polk relies as the principal ground of his claim? Santa Fe is within this limit—at some distance from the source of the Rio Grande—and on the eastern side of that river.

As a prominent member of the party, to which our neighbor of the Union belongs, has thus expressed his opinion in reference to Santa Fe, may we not take the liberty of asking the latter what he thinks on the subject? In his paper of Thursday last, he says that he cannot comprehend "how any impartial mind can read the message of the President, and not be satisfied that Texas as annexed to the United States extended to the Rio Grande."—How much of the Rio Grande does he include? Does he claim, as Mr. Polk in his message says the Texas Congress did, from the mouth of that river to its source? Or is he disposed, like Mr. Stanton, to admit that Santa Fe is not within the limits of Texas, and to contend that the President only referred to "a smaller branch," and not to the main body, when he was aiming to indicate his opinions upon the subject of the western boundary of Texas?

We have no inclination "to intrude" upon our neighbor, but we should be glad to be enlightened upon these points.

☞ We send the Daily Commonwealth in lieu of the weekly to our subscribers in town, for which we shall charge them 50 cents in addition to the subscription of the weekly. Such as do not desire the Daily will please notify us.

Single copies of both the DAILY and WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, neatly enveloped in strong wrappers, can be had at this office, the former at 3 cents, and the latter at 5 cents per copy.

Fresh Oysters.

88 CANS fresh COVE OYSTERS, just received and for sale on consignment, by PIERSON & MERIWETHER.

CHEESE.—A superior lot of PINE APPLE CHEESE, just received and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

SPERM CANDLES.—20 boxes New Bedford SPERM CANDLES, just received and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

"THE KENTUCKY JUSTICE."

A GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c.

CONTAINING THE office and authority of Justices of the Peace; the duties of Clerks, Sheriffs, Constables, Jailers, Coroners and Escheators, in the State of Kentucky, whether arising under the Common or Statute Law of the State, or of the Laws of the United States.

AN APPENDIX,

Containing approved forms for Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Leases, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, &c.

☞ That branch of the work in relation to Justices of the Peace, being a fourth edition of the "Kentucky Justice," by JACOB SWIGERT, Esq., revised and amended by JOHN C. HERNDON.

☞ This work will be ready for delivery about the tenth of January, 1847.

December 22, 1846—741-4f. JOHN C. HERNDON.

New Arrival of Law Books.

WM. M. TODD,

HAS just received the following valuable LAW BOOKS, which he will sell at the lowest Western prices:

Bacon's Abridgement, by Bouvier, 10 volumes; East's Reports, 16 vols. in 8, new edition; Dane's Chancery Practice, new American edition by J. C. Perkins, 3 volumes; Phillips on Real Property, 2d edition, revised and enlarged; Phillips on Evidence by Cowen & Hill, enlarged, 4 volumes; Walker's American Law, 2d edition; U. S. Digest by Metcalf & Perkins, 3 volumes; Holcomb's Introduction to Equity Jurisprudence; Archbold's Criminal Pleading; Starkie on Evidence, 2 volumes; Wheeler's American Chancery Digest; Digest New York Reports, 4 volumes; Kent's Commentaries, 4 volumes; Chitty on Pleadings, 3 volumes; Chitty on Contracts; Chitty's Blackstone, 2 volumes; Greenleaf on Evidence, 2 volumes; Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 volumes, new edition; Story on Agency; Story on Bailments; Story on Bills; Story on Contracts; Story on Promissory Notes; Story on Partnership; United States Statutes at Large, 5 volumes, by Peters; Jernan on Wills, 2 volumes, new work; Clancy on Husband and Wife; Stephen on Pleading; Mitford's Pleading; Starkie on Evidence, 2 volumes; Smith's Chancery Practice, 2 volumes; Pothier on Obligations, 2 volumes; Howard's Reports of the United States, 4 volumes; Williams on Executors, 2 volumes; Thomas' Code, 3 volumes; Vattel's Law of Nations; Adams on Ejectment; Beaufort on Limitations; Jones on Bailments, &c. &c. Also, a few copies of the Statute Laws of Kentucky, in 3 vols., and a complete set of Kentucky Reports (except A. K. Marshall, 2 volumes, and 1 volume of Little), which he will sell on the best terms for cash.

Any Law Books not mentioned in the above list, will be furnished at short notice and at low prices. Jan. 1, 1847

Private Boarding House.

THE undersigned still continues to keep a BOARDING HOUSE in the large commodious new Brick House, adjoining the Court House. Having constructed four additional new rooms, gives him some 10 rooms as good as there are in the town, which enables him to take some 12 or 15 Members of the Legislature, or others who may desire Private Boarding, by the day, week or year.

He pledges himself to keep as good a Table, &c., as the market will afford. The Rooms are all new and well furnished, in addition to their favorable location in the business part of the town. FRANKFORT, January 2, 1847. BENJAMIN LUCKETT.

THE SIXTH SESSION

Of Miss H. M. Brown's School,

Commenced on Monday, December the 21st, 1846.

TAUGHT, in the common branches, including Reading, Spelling, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c., per session of five months. \$12 00 Tuition in the higher branches, including Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Algebra, &c., 15 00 French or Latin, 2 00 No deductions made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. Payments quarterly. Dec. 22, 1846—733-4f.

HARRY L. TODD. ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets, near the Steamboat Landing, Frankfort, Ky.

January 1, 1847

Painted Buckets, &c.

6 Dozen Painted Buckets; Just received and for sale by Dec. 22, 1846—741-4f. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Hemp! Hemp! Hemp!!!

THE highest cash price paid for good clean Hemp delivered at the Warehouse of TODD & CRITTENDEN.

December 1, 1846—738-4f.

Hemp Baled!

WE have in operation at our Warehouse, one of Bullock's Progressive Power Presses for baling Hemp, &c., and we are prepared to bale Hemp for shipping, in the very best manner, and on reasonable terms. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

December 1, 1846—738-4f.

Buckwheat Flour.

A LARGE LOT of very superior Buckwheat Flour in 50 lb bags. Just received and for sale by Dec. 8, 1846—739-4f. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

3 BOXES of "That same Old Cown" Tobacco, a very superior article. Just received at Dec. 8, 1846—739-4f. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Brandy, Wines, &c.

3 PIPES of superior Brandy. 1 pipe of Holland Gin, (something extra.) 3 barrels of Old Whiskey, (Bourbon.) A variety of superior Wines, all of which, we will sell on good terms. (Dec. 8—739-4f.) TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Whiskey!

25 bbls. Rectified Whiskey; 12 bbls. Old Whiskey; decided 1st by the best ever brought to this market.

Just received, and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

December 22, 1846—741-4f.

New Orleans Sugar!

5 Hogheads Superior Sugar—new crop. Just received and for sale low, by Dec. 22, 1846—741-4f. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Loaf Sugar!

5 boxes Philadelphia Loaf Sugar. Just received, and for sale by Dec. 22, 1846—741-4f. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

BLACK TEA.

A lot of Black Tea, best brand, just received. December 22, 1846—by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Piatt & Bucklin,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION BOOT AND SHOE

(Opposite A. Goady & Co's Auction Rooms.)

South side of Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE now in Store, received by recent arrivals, a large and well selected Stock of Seasonable Goods, and they are constantly receiving additional supplies from Manufacturers East and West, which enables them to offer their goods at all times, at lowest market rates for cash.

10 cases Men's Coarse Boots, (some extra size.) 10 cases Men's and Youth's Boots; 45 cases Men's Kip and Calf do; 45 cases Men's Kip Water Proof Boots; 50 cases Men's Coarse Brogans; 20 cases Kip and Calf do; Women's Boots, &c.,—just received.

Louisville, Dec. 22, 1846—742-2tw4f

Fashionable Tailoring.

WILLIAM BRIDGES,

GRATEFUL for the patronage that has hitherto been extended to him, informs his friends and customers, that he is still prepared to make, cut and fit all kinds of gentlemen's wear, in the newest and most fashionable styles. He employs none but the best workmen, and is confident of pleasing all who may patronize him. His terms, too, are very moderate.

☞ His establishment is in SWIGERT'S ROW, between the Stores of Parker & Stout and J. S. Withrow & Co., where he will be pleased to see his friends.

January 1, 1847

Prospectus of the Cincinnati Atlas.

BY STEVENSON, LOOKER & TODD.

THE undersigned, having purchased of N. GILFORD, Esq., the entire establishment, embracing the Atlas Newspaper, Job Office, &c., will take charge of it on the first day of January, 1847.

It is hoped the new arrangement will prove entirely satisfactory to all the former patrons of the Atlas. The Editorial Department of the paper will be under the direction of THOMAS B. STEVENSON, long experienced as a political writer, and late editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, the Whig Journal at the Capital of Kentucky. The Departments of Commerce, News, Literature, City Items, &c., will be faithfully attended to by a strong corps of Regular Assistant Editors; while also, in all departments of the paper, the editor will be aided by numerous occasional contributors and correspondents. Regular correspondents will be employed at Columbus, Washington, and other important points; so that the paper will be made, in its entire scope, if a liberal outlay of enterprise, industry, and other means can accomplish such a result, an interesting and useful Journal, worthy of the confidence and support of Politicians, Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Merchants, Families, and General Readers.

Every arrangement will be made to secure and publish the earliest News from every quarter. The political character of the Atlas will be WHIG—thorough WHIG. It will be every thing for the Whig cause, nothing for the Democratic. It will sacrifice no principle of the Whig party, no interest of the country, for any considerations of present or remote expediency. Taking it for granted that the nominee of the Whig party for the Presidency will be worthy the support of the Whigs of the Nation, the Atlas will give to such nominee, from whatever quarter of the Union called, a firm, fervent and enthusiastic support.

The Commercial Department of the Atlas will be under the direction of Mr. A. PEABODY, of the Merchants' Exchange, and will, we hope, offer peculiar claims to the patronage of business men of every practical pursuit of life—Farmers, Traders, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c. &c. It will present daily, by the editorial department, a full and complete review of the Market; the imports and exports by river, canal, and railroad, with a weekly tabular exhibit of the same; and also all other matters connected with the commerce and trade of our country. Notices of Domestic and Foreign Markets of latest dates will regularly be given, with statistical and such other commercial information as is necessary to make the Atlas a thorough Commercial paper.

Identifying our entire interests with this great city, we hope to prove ourselves worthy of, and confidently expect to receive, a liberal share of patronage, in the way of subscriptions to the Atlas, Advertisements, all sorts of Job Work, &c. &c. All the proprietors of the Atlas being Natives of the West, we feel confident that we understand, and can in some measure promote, the vast interests of the great Mississippi Valley.

But knowing that the paper itself will be judged by its contents, we refer to it; being perfectly willing that it shall be approved or rejected according to its merits or demerits.

The Atlas is published on a Double Super-Royal sheet, of superior paper, with new Minion and Nonpareil type, on the terms following:

DAILY, per annum, \$8.00

TRI-WEEKLY, " 5.00

WEEKLY, " 2.00

Subscriptions to the Daily and Tri Weekly payable half-yearly. All Mail Subscribers will be required to pay in advance.

Advertisements will be thankfully received, and inserted at the regular rates.

Our exchanges are respectfully requested to copy this Prospectus. We will be happy to reciprocate the favor on any occasion.

THOS. B. STEVENSON, W. R. LOOKER, JAMES M. TODD.

CINCINNATI, December 23, 1846.

☞ H. B. FARBER, at the Commonwealth office, is authorized to receive subscribers and receipt for subscriptions to the Atlas.

TAYLOR & KENNAN,

AUCTION, JOBBING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 1, East side of Second Street, Frankfort, Ky.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF DRY GOODS, every MONDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and every TUESDAY and FRIDAY NIGHT, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and such other times as may be necessary to close consignments, of which due notice will be given.

☞ Private Sales of DRY GOODS, &c., at all times. January 1, 1847

BOOKS AT AUCTION,

On Monday Night, January 4th, 1847.

TAYLOR & KENNAN,

WOULD respectfully inform the Members of the Legislature, and the public generally, that they will commence the sale, by public Auction, the large and extensive Stock of

Books, Stationery, Cutlery, &c.,

Belonging to Messrs. WARREN & ALDRIDGE, formerly re-tailers of the same in this city, on MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 4th, 1847, and continue from day to day until sold.

Frankfort Advertisements.

JOHN C. HERNDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort—the Anderson, Owen, Woodford, immediately opposite James Burns' Grocery, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.

J. HARLAN & G. W. CRADDOCK,
WILL practice Law in co-partnership in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and they will attend to business confided to them, in any of the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, 24 door above the Court House. April 1, 1844—599-1f

LAW NOTICE.
GEO. ROBERTSON, of Lexington, and GEO. R. McKEE, of Frankfort, will practice Law in co-partnership in the Court of Appeals.
GEO. R. McKEE will attend to all business entrusted to him in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Shelby, Henry, Owen and Woodford; and having an undivided business in Garrard, will regularly attend that Court. Office in Frankfort, Ky. March 3 44—701-1f

O. G. CATES & T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL give their joint attention to any business confided to their care, in any of the Courts held in Frankfort. They will also attend to the collection of moneys, and the investigation of land claims in any part of Kentucky. They will also attend to the preparation of cases for persons desiring the benefit of the Bankruptcy Law. April 1, 1844—599-1f

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the bridge, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—599-1f

C. S. MOREHEAD & W. D. REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. W. D. Reed will regularly practice in the Washington, Henry, and Owen Circuit Courts, and at all times open during the business hours. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—599-1f

BEN. MONROE,
HAS associated with him in the practice of Law, his son ANDREW MONROE. They will practice in the several courts held in Frankfort, and attend to collections in the adjoining counties. Strict attention will be given to any business confided to their care. April 1, 1844—599-1f

LAW NOTICE.
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN & THOS. L. CRITTENDEN, will practice Law in partnership, in all the Courts held in Frankfort, viz: the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court and Circuit Court. May 27, 1845—639-1f

ROBERT C. McKEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS resumed the practice, and will give his undivided attention to any business confided to him in any of the Courts held in Frankfort, and also, in the Woodford and Anderson Circuit Courts. Office on St. Clair street, opposite Swigert's Row. May 29, 1845—635-1f

LETCHER & TILFORD,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL attend jointly to business confided to them, in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and the counties adjoining.
Office on the West side of St. Clair street.
Frankfort, April 1, 1846—704-1f

DR. BEN. HENSLEY, JR.,
WILL practice medicine in Frankfort and the adjacent country. Office on the West side of St. Clair street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Wilson, and one door below Morehead & Reed's Law Office.
Through the various charitable institutions of a large city, to one of which, (Philadelphia Hospital, Kentucky), he was appointed a "Resident Surgeon." Dr. H. assumed a fund of practical information that, otherwise, would have required years with an ordinary practice. March 24, 1846—702-1f

DOCTOR PHYTHIAN,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity. Residence at the Mansion House. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. F. H. Watson, adjoining John Baitzell's Hat Store, where he may be found at all times, except when engaged in professional business. January 3, 1846.

DOCTORS PRICE & KEENE,
WILL give their undivided attention to the practice of Medicine, in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and office adjoining the Presbyterian Church. June 9, 1846—713-1f

DOCTOR J. McFARLAND MILLS,
TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office at his residence, in rear of Capitol Square. Frankfort, April 28, 1846—707-1f

MUNSELL & CO'S,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Opposite J. Baitzell's Hat Store, Main St.
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WOULD respectfully solicit the attention of Physicians and the public generally, to their large and complete assortment of

Drugs,
Chemicals, Medicines,
Surgical and other Instruments,
Fancy articles, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps,
Cosmetics, Spices, Dye-Stuffs, Pure Wines, &c.,
Cabinet Makers, Painters, and Glaziers, are especially invited to call and examine a splendid stock of
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Turpentine, White Lead, Window Glass,
Glue, Shellac, Gold and Silver
Leaf Smalls, Bronzes,
&c. &c. &c.
All the Patent Medicines, and every article in the drug line, kept constantly on hand.
The purity and genuineness of every article warranted.
Prescriptions filled neatly, accurately, and with dispatch.
Medicines can be had at any hour of the night.
We wish to sell for cash, our prices are very low; and we shall make it to the interest of purchasers to patronize us.
We have on hand, and will always keep a large and complete assortment of the choicest imported Cigars. They are warranted genuine Cuba Tobacco, as we receive them direct from Havana. Wholesale at Baltimore prices.
March 24, 1846—702-1f

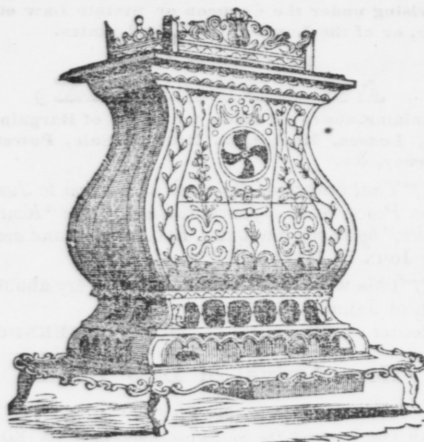
Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
W. P. LOOMIS,
HAVING just returned from New York and Philadelphia, is now offering for sale, a very handsome assortment of
Gold & Silver Patent Lever, Locket, and Chain Watches;
Together with a very fine assortment of
JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Breast Pins, Finger Rings; Bracelets; Necklaces; Ear Rings; Medallions; Miniature Settings; Gold Guard Chains; Fob Chains; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Diamond Pointed Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Gold Guard Keys; Gold and Silver Spectacles, with Perforated, plain and cataract Glasses; Silver Forks and Cups; Silver, Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Shaded Silk, Steel Beads, Purse Mounts; Steel Clasp for Reticles and Purse.
Together with a general assortment of Goods generally kept in Jewelry Stores, which will sell as low as in any other city in the West, and much lower than ever sold in this place before.
J.P. STORE a few doors East of the Mansion House, Frankfort, Kentucky.
November 17, 1846—736-1f

STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE W. WALSTON,
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his stand on Main street, immediately opposite James Burns' Grocery, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.
AIR-TIGHT STOVES, COOKING STOVES, WOOD AND COAL STOVES, of various sizes and patterns, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times.
Cutting done on the shortest notice.
J.P. ALL KINDS OF COPPER AND TIN WORK neatly made to order.
J.P. COOKING STOVES sold at Louisville and Cincinnati prices, for Cash.
Frankfort, Ky. Oct. 30, 1846—732-5m

100 KEES CONKLING'S PURE WHITE LEAD, just received on consignment, and offered for sale. Pure at \$1 30—No. 1, at \$1 65
DOXON & GRAHAM,
No. 5, Swigert's Row.
Oct. 27, 1846—733-1f

Cincinnati Advertisements.

T. & C. NEAVE,
Nos. 83 and 85, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND DEALERS IN JUNIATA IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.
November 24, 1846. 700-w1291d



Goodhue & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN STOVES, GRATES, AND HOLLOW WARE.
No. 14, Main St., East Side, 7th door above Front St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
ALSO, Dealers in Tin, Zinc, Brass, Copper, Tin, Russia and American Sheet-Iron, Wire, Rivets, Brass-Kettles, etc.
PATENT PAIRLOR STOVES, of chaste design, handsomely got up, for burning Coal and Wood—the latter, perfectly AIR TIGHT.
January 1, 1847

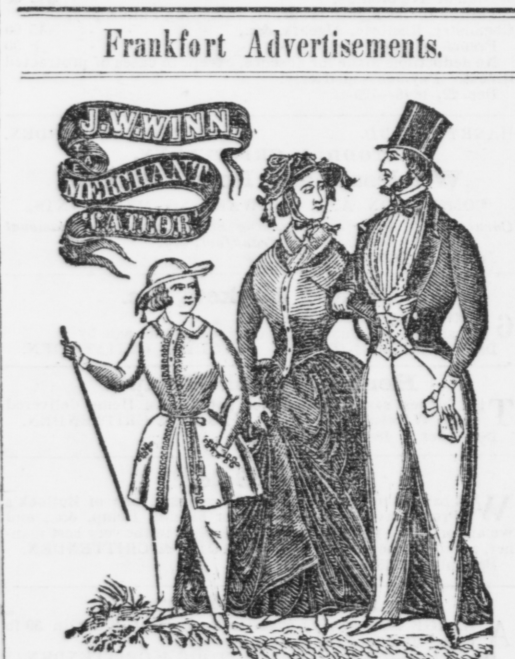
CITY HOTEL.
D. TUTTLE & SONS
Beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they did, on Saturday, the 14th of November last, open this well known Hotel, on Fourth street, between Main and Walnut. The house has been newly fitted up, and is pleasantly located in the most business part of the city. It has, also, the advantage of two fronts, the main entrance on Fourth street, private entrance on Main, containing a large number of suits of rooms pleasantly situated for families; also, rooms for single gentlemen, well lighted and ventilated.
The proprietors trust, by strict attention to the wants of their patrons, to merit a share of public patronage, assuring all who may favor them with a visit, that nothing shall be wanting on their part, to make the City Hotel second to none in the city.
D. TUTTLE,
P. E. TUTTLE,
G. P. TUTTLE.
Cincinnati, Dec. 1, 1846—728-51w&d

Pekin Tea Store,
Nos. 75 and 77, FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.
Importers of fine Green and Black Teas.
This Company has been established in New York, for the purpose of importing
CHOICE FAMILY TEAS.
The Company would respectfully inform Country Merchants, and the public generally, that they have opened a branch of their establishment in Cincinnati, exclusively for the sale of their TEAS, where will be found at all times, a large and general assortment of every variety of GREEN and BLACK TEA, put up in a superior manner in Lead Wrappers to preserve their aroma, in 1, 2, and 1 pound packages, and 5 pound cartons.
Merchants and others visiting the city to lay in their supplies, would find it to their advantage to give us a call before making their purchases, as these TEAS will be sold much lower than the same qualities of TEA have ever been offered in this market.
G. & W. BAZZET, Agents, in Melrose Building,
Corner of Walnut and 4th streets, Cincinnati.
N. B. All orders punctually filled at reduced prices.
December 1, 1846—738-51w&d

JOHN M. OREM & Co.
(BRANCH OF JOHN M. OREM & CO. BALTIMORE.)
SUPERIOR CLOTHING STORE,
No. 145, Main Street, (a few doors below Fourth), CINCINNATI, OHIO.
WHERE may be found, a large assortment of the finest and most fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING; Also, Gentlemen's fancy wear, such as Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspender, Shirts, &c.
Nov. 24, 1846—757-w11d

Frankfort Advertisements.
J. W. WINN & BROTHER,
Fashionable Tailoring Establishment,
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.
J. W. WINN & BROTHER, (the former late of Nashville, Tennessee), respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have commenced the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will be pleased to receive orders at their house on Main Street.
From the long experience of the senior member of the firm as a Cutter, he can assure those who favor them with their business, that the garments shall be well made, and shall be made in a superior manner.
Frankfort, Dec. 29, 1846—742-1w&d

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
South side Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.
THE subscribers still continue to carry on the above business in all its various branches at their old and well known stand, and are prepared to furnish those who may favor them with their patronage, with the cheapest and most fashionable styles of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.
Their stock of Goods were all purchased this fall by one of the firm, and they are of opinion that their Goods cannot be beat for taste, beauty, style, or fashion, by any other assortment of Goods in the town.
They solicit patronage, and will endeavor to merit it by strict attention to their business.
J.P. We are also Agents for the sale of Mathews & Knowland's splendid System of German Cutting.
J.P. Garments of every description in their line, cut to order, and with the least possible delay.
NELSON HEFFNER.
October 20, 1846—722-1f



BOOK BINDING,
IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES!
THE undersigned having purchased of Mr. A. C. KEXNON his BOOK BINDERY, and made an arrangement with Mr. WALKER H. ROSSON to superintend and conduct the same, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to Mr. Kexnon.
J.P. CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS, ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.
J.P. BLANK BOOKS, of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
J.P. Orders left at the Bindery, over Harlan & Craddock's Law Office, or at The Corner Western Mailbox Office, will be thankfully received, and promptly executed.
A. G. HODGES,
Frankfort, Nov. 10, 1846—725-1f

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mathews, in Frankfort, on Main street, adjoining the Grocery Store of Mr. James Burns, and possession immediately to be given. For terms, apply to R. P. LERCHE, Esq., Oct. 27, 1846—733-1f

SEED STORE,
Removed to No. 35, Lower Market, 2d door west of Sycamore street, Cincinnati.
H. A. GRIFFIN, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
STOVES, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE,
STEAMBOAT STOVES, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
No. 22, Columbia street,
Between Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
* Copper, Tin, Sheet-Iron and Steamboat work of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch.
January 1, 1847

G. W. COFFIN & Co.,
Columbia St., between Broadway and Ludlow, Cincinnati, Ohio.
BELL AND BRASS FOUNDERS, dealers in Lead, Zinc, Copper, Block Tin and Tin Plate, Copper Rivets, Spelter solder, and all kinds of Brass work.
Their Bells are executed upon true Scientific and Harmonic principles, as followed in the first Bell Foundries of Germany, France, Holland and England.
Dec. 1, 1846—738-51w&d

Cincinnati Advertisements.

DENNISON HOUSE,
Corner of Main and 5th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
DENNISON & SON, feeling grateful for past favors, trust by strict attention to the wants and comfort of Travelers, to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended them.
They would again call the attention of those visiting the city, to the house, being situated on the highest and most central point in the city, equal distance from Canal and Steamboat Landings, it offers every convenience to both men of business and leisure.
W. DENNISON, Sr.
C. B. DENNISON.
January 1, 1847

Henrie House,
BY CHAUNCEY KELSEY,
North side of 3d Street, between Main and Sycamore, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1847

WM. H. MOORE & Co.,
No. 110, Main Street, between 3d and 4th, Cincinnati,
SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Staple and Fancy STATIONERY, in SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS and MUSIC BOOKS.
The Trade, Country Merchants, Schools and Colleges supplied at the lowest New York prices. Terms CASH. Jan. 1, 1847

George Cox,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, No. 29, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
HAS constantly on hand a large collection of Law, Medical, Theological and Miscellaneous Books. Also, School Books, Blank Books and Stationery—with a large collection of Engravings: all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.
January 1, 1847

J. F. Desilver,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 112, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books: Blank Books and Stationery of every description. Blank Books made to order.
January 1, 1847

Eggers & Walkup,
FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MAIN, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
OFFER for sale, together with a general assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS of all kinds, warranted to be well bound and of good paper. Ruling of all kinds, neatly and promptly executed.
They also keep on hand a fine lot of FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c. &c.
January 1, 1847

TOPPAN, CARPENTER & Co.
Bank Note Engravers and Printers,
Corner of 2d and Walnut streets, opposite Post Office, (Old Fellows Building) Cincinnati, Ohio.
In connection with the above, are associated for purposes of GENERAL ENGRAVING, such as Portrait, Historical, Landscape, Card and Seal Engravings, &c. &c.; Bank Notes, Bonds, Drafts, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, &c.
January 1, 1847

W. F. HARRISON & C. A. JUETT,
In connection with the above, are associated for purposes of GENERAL ENGRAVING, such as Portrait, Historical, Landscape, Card and Seal Engravings, &c. &c.; Bank Notes, Bonds, Drafts, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, &c.
January 1, 1847

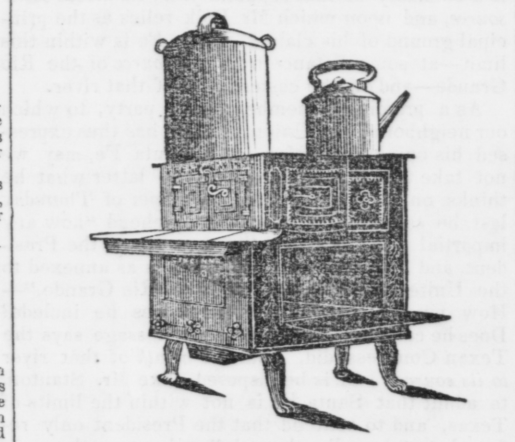
RAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH,
Bank Note Engravers and Printers,
Corner Fourth and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
BANK NOTES, BONDS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, DRAFTS, BILL HEADS, CARDS, SEALS, &c. &c., engraved in a superior style and at the shortest notice.
This office has been established in the above city for the past FIVE YEARS, and during that time has accumulated a stock of Dies for the engraving of Bank Notes, similar work, unsurpassed for variety, beauty and number.
All work entrusted to this Office, will be done in CINCINNATI, and not sent to New York, or any other Eastern City, thereby saving time in transportation.
This Office is under the immediate supervision of GEORGE T. JOHNSON, a practical Engraver, who has been in their employ the last thirteen years.
PORTRAITS, LANDSCAPES, and similar works will be attended to and executed in the first style and art.
N. B.—On hand, 75,000 sheets of superior Bank Note Paper of various tints.
January 1, 1847

Wayne & Fleiss,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS,
OILS AND VARNISHES,
No. 230, Main, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1847

A New Drug Store.
T. B. HARRIS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Corner of Broadway and Congress Streets,
THE LOWER MARKET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1847

Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye-Stuffs.
THE subscribers, from the very liberal patronage received from Merchants, Physicians and others in Kentucky, are induced again to make known through this medium, that they have a large and well selected Stock of every thing in their line of business, purchased chiefly from the Importers in the Eastern Markets. We pledge ourselves to offer such inducements in GENUINE ARTICLES and LOW PRICES, as to insure future confidence.
We are the proprietors of the justly celebrated
Gardner's Liniment,
A popular remedy for Fresh Burns or Scalds, Wounds, Rheumatic Pains, &c. Also, for HORSES it excels in the cure of Strains, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Colic, Cholera or Galls, Film in the Eye, &c. This article will be furnished to dealers at such prices as will warrant them in keeping it for sale.
J.P. We manufacture PUTTY BY STEAM POWER, have it put up compactly in Bladders, which prevent its getting hard. We sell it at the reduced price of FOUR CENTS per pound by the barrel.
J. A. S. GLASCOE & Co., Decoctors,
North East Corner of Fourth and Main streets, Cincinnati.
January 1, 1847

JOHN LOCKWOOD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Stoves, Grates, Hollow-Ware,
STEAMBOAT STOVES, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
No. 22, Columbia street,
Between Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
* Copper, Tin, Sheet-Iron and Steamboat work of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch.
January 1, 1847



Buckeye Bell Foundry.
G. W. COFFIN & Co.,
Columbia St., between Broadway and Ludlow, Cincinnati, Ohio.
BELL AND BRASS FOUNDERS, dealers in Lead, Zinc, Copper, Block Tin and Tin Plate, Copper Rivets, Spelter solder, and all kinds of Brass work.
Their Bells are executed upon true Scientific and Harmonic principles, as followed in the first Bell Foundries of Germany, France, Holland and England.
Dec. 1, 1846—738-51w&d

SEED STORE,
Removed to No. 35, Lower Market, 2d door west of Sycamore street, Cincinnati.
H. A. GRIFFIN, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
STOVES, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE,
STEAMBOAT STOVES, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
No. 22, Columbia street,
Between Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
* Copper, Tin, Sheet-Iron and Steamboat work of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch.
January 1, 1847

Cincinnati Advertisements.

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.
JOHN GEYER, (of the late firm of Ross & Geyer,) has constantly on hand and for sale at his old stand, No. 8, East Fourth Street, a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture, manufactured by himself, faithfully made, and of the most modern style, consisting of Sofas, Couches, Divans, Tete-a-Tetes, Ottomans, Reclining Chairs, Sideboards, Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, Card and Centre Tables, Bedsteads, and every variety of Cabinet Furniture.
He also continues the manufacture of Mahogany, Walnut, Cane and Windsor CHAIRS, of all descriptions and of the latest fashion—Spring and Common Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Transparent Window Blinds, &c., all of the best materials. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call at his Warehouse and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
January 1, 1847 JOHN GEYER.

Cabinet Maker's Stock.
J. L. WAYNE,
No. 144, Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
DEALER IN—Hair Seating; Looking Glass Plates; Varnish; Curled Hair; Mahogany Plank; Sofa Springs; Yewers; AND HARDWARE GENERALLY.
January 1, 1847

A. McAlpin & Co's
Cabinet Furniture and Chair Ware Rooms,
No. 10, East 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
CONSTANTLY on hand a large and splendid assortment of the latest and most fashionable style of FURNITURE AND CHAIRS.
All articles sold by us are warranted to be of superior quality and workmanship.—Terms moderate.
Cabinet Makers' Stock of every description always on hand as above.
Jan. 1, 1847

S. J. JOHN,
Fashionable Cabinet, Chair and Sofa Ware Rooms,
Third street, between Sycamore and Main streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
S. J. keeps all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, at as LOW PRICES, and WARRANTED as well made as any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country.
January 1, 1847

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Rugs.
THE subscribers have just received a large and complete assortment of new style CARPETS, to which they call the attention of the public. The stock consists as follows, viz:
Velvet Tapestry, Foreign and Domestic Brussels; Imperial 3 ply, and 5 ply Ingrains, extra heavy; Superior, Fine and Common Ingrains; Carpets; Gothic and Damask Venetians; Extra heavy Twilled and Plain Venetians; Listing, Cotton and Hemp Carpets; A rich and beautiful assortment of all width Oil Cloths; Mattings, Piano and Table Covers; Woolen and Cotton Bookings; Table and Chair Linings; Damask and Watered Moreens; Transparent Window Shades; Also—Chevilles, Wilton, Tuffed and Brussels Rugs and Door Mats; White and Colored Mattings; Hair Rugs, Bindings, &c.
Those wishing to purchase Carpeting, will please call and examine the stock for themselves, at the New Carpet Warehouse, No. 170, Main Street, (Up Stairs) CINCINNATI, OHIO.
J. C. RINGWALT & Co.
Cincinnati, Jan. 1, 1847

John Shillito & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Rich Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c.
No. 12, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
A LARGE and general assortment of CARPETING of all qualities, comprising Rich Tapestry and Brussels, of the latest importation.
Every description of the best styles HOUSEKEEPING and FURNISHING GOODS, Rich Curtain Materials and Trimmings. A splendid assortment of New Fashionable Silks, Cashmere Shawls, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, French Needle Work, and all kinds of FINE DRY GOODS.
Jan. 1, 1847

F. & C. Address,
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings,
No. 193, Main St., between 4th and 5th, Corner of Church Alley, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of French and American Paper Hangings, such as wide Window Blind Paper, colored on both sides, Chinese Veneer, Chinese Screens, Velvet and Imitation Borders, &c. Which they offer at Wholesale and Retail.
January 1, 1847

Sampson, Lindley & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
EARTHEN, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,
No. 92, Main street, 3 doors below Third street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Lamps, Castors, Waiters, Fine Table Cutlery, &c.
January 1, 1847

B. F. Greenough,
No. 106, Main Street, between Third and Fourth, Cincinnati, O.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Cornelius & Co's. Patent Solar Air Lamps, for burning Cold Lamp, Lamp or Lard Oil, also Gerandoles, Candelabras, Chandeliers, Astral Lamps, Britannia Ware, Chemical Oil, Spirit Gas, &c. &c.
January 1, 1847 JOHN GROVES, Agent For B. F. GREENOUGH.

Neff & Brothers,
IMPORTERS OF CUTLERY, HARDWARE, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE,
Also, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes,
South West corner of Main and Second Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
January 1, 1847

A. H. Meyer,
No. 12, Main Street, six doors above Front, Cincinnati, Ohio.
IMPORTER, Manufacturer, and Dealer in all kinds of Virginia and Kentucky chewing Tobacco, Havana, Spanish, Half Spanish, and American Cigars, and all kinds of Snuff, at Wholesale.
January 1, 1847

P. Wilson & Co.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND COACH HARDWARE,
No. 91, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
KEEP constantly on hand Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather, and all kinds of Saddles, Saddle Trees, Wood Hames, Pad and Morocco Skins, Springs, Axes, Damask, &c. &c.
January 1, 1847

Edward H. Mumby & Co.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 42, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
MANUFACTURERS OF, and Dealers in STOCKS, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, COLLARS, BOSOMS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, TIES, UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS, Wholesale and Retail.
The above is not intended to enumerate all the different articles kept at this establishment, but on examination, the variety of articles in the GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING LINE, will be found to be attractive, extensive and full; all of which is manufactured or selected under the immediate inspection of the Proprietors. They respectfully request a call of those desiring a purchase.
January 1, 1847

Joseph S. Bates & Co.,
CORNER OF MAIN AND PEARL STREETS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
MANUFACTURERS and Dealers, Wholesale and Retail, in Hats, Caps, Furs and Hatters' Trimmings.
N. B. The highest price paid in cash for Furs.
January 1, 1847

Cheever & Parker,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
WOULD respectfully invite the attention of DRY GOODS MERCHANTS and MERCHANT TAILORS of Kentucky, to their complete assortment of Goods in the above line, to which they are constantly adding supplies of the newest and most desirable Goods, as follows:
BROAD CLOTHS—English, French, German and American, of the various colors, shades and qualities.
DEAFER CLOTHS AND COATINGS—of the latest styles.
BROOKS—French and German 3-4 and 6-4 Broad Elastic, American Black and Fancy Dress-skirts and Cassimeres, of the best make.
SATINETTS—Black, Blue, Drab, Oxford and Cadet Mixed and Fancy.
JEANS—Blue, Cadet and Green Mixed.
TWEEDS—3-4 and 6-4 Brown, Gold Red and Fancy Mix'd.
VESTINGS—in large variety—Velvet, Satin, Cashmere, Valencia, &c., of the latest styles.
HANDKERCHIEFS, Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, Bosoms, Collars, Suspender, Gloves, &c.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—a complete assortment of all kinds.
CHEEVER & PARKER,
No. 35, Pearl street, Cincinnati, O.
January 1, 1847

Philosophical Instruments.
THE subscriber, thankful for past favors from his friends and patrons, notifies them, that he still continues the Manufacture of SCHOOL APPARATUS, such as Air Pumps; Electrical Machines; Electro Magnetic Machines for Medical and experimental purposes; Surveyor's Compasses, best construction; Theodolites; Rods; Levels; Mathematical Instruments; Scales, &c. &c. Repairing attended to promptly.
JAMES FOSTER, JR.,
West side of Walnut street, between 3d and 4th streets, Cincinnati, Jan. 1, 1847

Cincinnati Advertisements.

Daily Eastern and Western Express.
GREENE & CO.,
Connecting at Baltimore with ADAMS & CO'S Eastern Expresses.

ARE NOW RUNNING A DAILY LINE through from Boston to Cincinnati and Louisville, in SEVEN DAYS from NEW YORK, or FIVE from PHILADELPHIA to CINCINNATI, sending Boxes, Bales or Packages of any size or weight through this short line.
Through receipts will be furnished for all Goods left at the Offices of ADAMS & CO., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or GREENE & CO., Baltimore, marked "Packages Greene & Co's Express."
J.P. Packages sent to any part of the East, South, or West, Having an Agent in New Orleans, packages will be sent to any point on the Rio Grande.
J.P. Goods for Frankfort, Lexington, and Kentucky River, will be forwarded from Cincinnati without delay.
J.P. Packages going East, if sent to their Agent here, will meet with prompt attention.
S. A. JONES, Agent,
No. 10, Commercial Row, foot of Main St., Cincinnati.
January 1, 1847

Forwarding Merchants.
THE subscribers will give particular attention, and quick despatch to all Goods marked and consigned to their care, at low rates of charges.
Pratt Street Depot, Baltimore.
REFERENCES:—J. Watson & Co., Frankfort.
A. & R. Buchanan, Louisville.
George W. Sandford, Louisville.
J. D. & C. Jones, Cincinnati.
S. A. Jones, John P. Agnew, Cumberland.
Forsyth & Baker, Wheeling.
Dickinson & Co., Cumberland.
Shreve & Steele, Wheeling.
N. B.—GREENE & CO. are Agents for the FOUR DAYS LINE, and will give through receipts for Goods from Baltimore to Wheeling.
Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1847

Forwarding.
THE subscriber will give particular attention, and quick despatch to all Goods consigned to his care, at low rates of charges.
No. 10, Commercial Row, foot of Main street, Cincinnati.
REFERENCES:—J. Watson & Co., Frankfort.
J. D. & C. Jones, Cincinnati.
A. & R. Buchanan, Louisville.
Geo. W. Sandford, Louisville.
Forsyth & Baker, Wheeling.
Dickinson & Co., Cumberland.
Jno. T. Agnew, Greene & Co., Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1847

J. S. Chenoweth & Co.,
(Late of Louisville, Ky.)
General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 13, Front street, East of Broadway, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
REFERENCES:—The Merchants of Louisville.
Dick & Hill, New Orleans.
Hewitt, Heran & Co., New Orleans.
Fellows, Johnson & Co., New Orleans.
Mygatt, Conkling & Co., New York.
Herau, Lees & Co., New York.
J. W. Paxton, Wheeling.
Josiah Lawrence & Co., Cincinnati.
Joshua Tevis, Esq., Philadelphia.
Goodman & Messrs, Memphis.
F. & M. A. Owen, St. Louis.
Blain & Tompkins, St. Louis.
A. S. Swearingin & Co., St. Louis.
Lewis, Hutchison & Co., Pittsburgh.
January 1, 1847

Wholesale Dry Goods House.
REEVES, WOODRUFF & TREYHO,
130, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI.
DRY GOODS by the Piece or Package, at PRIVATE SALE on the most favorable terms.
AUCTION SALES,
Of consigned Goods, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
January 1, 1847

J. D